

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

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BLOOMFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

REPUBLICAN SITUATION

AS ANALYZED BY BENJAMIN F. BLAIR OF GLEN RIDGE

In an Address Before the Taft Club of the Borough - New Jersey's Great Responsibility - Taft and Roosevelt Compared.

A well-attended Taft meeting was held in Glen Ridge on Monday night. It was decided to effect a permanent organization for the purpose of helping the candidacy of Mr. Taft at the primaries, and the following officers were elected: J. H. Pullman, president; George Minasian, treasurer; William M. Beard, secretary; W. H. Sayre, H. M. Edwards, H. S. Palmer and H. B. Fuller, executive committee.

Mr. Benjamin Moore of Montclair, candidate as a Taft delegate in the Tenth Congressional District; Rev. R. R. Williams, Rev. A. D. Miller and Mr. Benjamin F. Blair, all of Glen Ridge, made addresses.

Mr. Blair voted for Abraham Lincoln. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served from August, 1862, to the end of the war, and was in Libby prison for one year of that time. He was for five years president of the Kings County New York Republican Committee and is one of the leading lawyers in New York city, and during his several years' residence in Glen Ridge he has taken an active part in the civic affairs of the borough. His speech was as follows:

"I am glad to be present at this meeting and to participate in its deliberations. It is high time for the Republicans of New Jersey to get to work. Whether we think a preference primary a cure for all political ills or not, one has been prescribed for us, and we must take our medicine. Radicalism is in the air. The danger of the hour is that conservatism is asleep. There was never a time when there was greater need that it should be thoroughly awake. The duty of every intelligent citizen to think and to act, to have an opinion, to express it, and to work to render it effective, is imperative to-day. Since we must nominate candidates for office by popular vote, and since, on election day, there will be nothing for us to do but to choose between candidates thus nominated; since we can no longer leave the choice of candidates to the deliberative judgment of a select committee of chosen delegates, it behooves all patriotic citizens to bestir themselves to the end that the popular choice may be wise and safe.

"For Republicans the room for the choice of a President is narrow. One of two men must be taken. The battle is on and is fast drawing to a close. The opposing forces are so nearly equal that the issue is in great doubt. The approaching primary election in this State is very likely to prove the decisive struggle. The responsibility resting upon the Republicans of New Jersey is therefore very great.

"In such a crisis all eyes will be upon Essex county, because of its large Republican majority. What account are we going to give of ourselves?

"For myself I answer that I am going to vote for delegates who will favor the renomination of William Howard Taft for a second term.

"There are abundant reasons why he should be renominated. I know of none why he should not. He has been tried and not found wanting. What he is and what he has done are known. I favor his renomination because both of what he is and of what he has done. First, as to what he is.

"He is an honest man; he means what he says and does not resort to tricks of rhetoric or to vagueness or generality of expression. In his public utterances he indulges in neither clap-trap nor sophistry nor misrepresentation. He makes no appeal either to prejudice or passion. He does not seek to arouse class feeling or to what account are we going to give of ourselves? He does not inveigh against the rich nor flatter the poor. In his public utterances he addresses himself to the intelligence, judgment and patriotism of the people; he makes no attempt to deceive or mislead them.

"He is modest. He does not think of himself more highly than he ought to think. The idea never entered his mind that he was the only man among ninety millions whose nomination and election to the Presidency could save and perpetuate the liberties of the people.

"He is calm, peaceful, patient and considerate. He does not get into passion. He does not voluntarily arouse but seeks to avoid antagonism. He listens to what others have to say and does not afterwards forget or misrepresent what they have said or what he himself has said. He has never organized an 'Ananias Club'; he not only hears but considers both sides of every question. In short, he has a judicial mind enlarged and ripened by liberal training and experience.

"He is sane and sane. He never runs amuck in politics or in business. In this regard he is just what we, you and I, and a large majority of his fellow-citizens believed him to be when, four years ago, we elected him President. For, despite Roosevelt's claim and Taft's too generous and I think, entirely mistaken admission, it seems to me that some millions of voters had a great deal to do with that election.

"He has no personal policies. Let us thank heaven for that! His policies are those of his party. He is a Republican, owing and acknowledging allegiance to the Republican party, believing earnestly in its principles and desirous of perpetuating its powers.

"He believes in a representative form of government as it was founded and left to us by the fathers, and as it has stood the test of experience for more

than a hundred years. He believes in the constitution of the United States, with all its checks and balances. He believes that it is the province and duty of the legislative branch of the government to enact laws, of the judicial branch to interpret them, and of the executive branch to administer and enforce them. And he is willing to be guided and controlled by the constitution and the laws in the performance of his public duties.

"I favor Taft, in the second place, for what he has done. He has made good. He has kept his word. He has given this nation a clean, honest and capable administration. He has kept faith with the people. He has honestly and earnestly endeavored to adhere to the promises of his party as enunciated in its platform, and to fulfill its pledges.

"That he has made mistakes is true. To err is human, and no man is either all-wise or all-powerful. Taft's great mistake, I think, was in calling an extra session of Congress so soon after his inauguration, and in the face of a hostile Democratic majority in the House and a hostile and bitter faction in his own party.

"That mistake was undoubtedly due to zeal to fulfill the promise of his party to reduce the tariff. But he found the task infinitely more difficult than he had anticipated. He had opened the arena for a bitter controversy over one of the most perplexing questions that have ever been presented to the American people for consideration and solution—the question of the measure of protection against foreign competition which shall be secured to American industry. Perhaps he could not have done otherwise. The struggle had long been impending and was bound to come sooner or later, with all the acrimony, misrepresentation, recrimination and prejudice which have invariably characterized the discussion of the tariff question both in and out of Congress.

"In the years the Republican party had carried the elections and held the government upon a protective platform. It had reaffirmed its allegiance to the protective principle in the platform upon which Taft had been elected, modifying it only to the extent of such reduction of duties as would be compatible with the difference in the cost of production in the United States and abroad, plus a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. That the Democratic majority in the House would not be false to its historical opposition to protective principle was to be expected; but it was not to be expected that a factious minority of representatives of the Republican party, either in the House or in the Senate, would join hands with the Democrats in an endeavor to break down the protective principle. The unexpected happened, however, and one of the most bitter political fights which have ever occurred in this country followed. Both branches of the Republican party in Congress sought to enlist the President on their side. He did what he could to reconcile them, but found reconciliation impossible. After a long and bitter struggle a compromise was reached, the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was enacted, and the President signed it; and he afterwards defended it. What else could he have done? His enemies have not hesitated to declare that it was his duty to refuse to sign the bill and then to leave it to Congress either to drop it or pass it over his veto. It certainly could not have been passed over his veto, and there is no reasonable ground for supposing that a more satisfactory bill could have been gotten through Congress. Where, then would the nation have stood? The extra session of Congress would have been wholly in vain. No reduction or change whatsoever would have been made in the tariff, and one of the most bitter and disastrous political campaigns that have ever occurred would have ensued. Who can tell what disaster such a condition of things would have brought to the business of this country, then just beginning to emerge from the depression following the terrible panic of 1907? Undoubtedly President Taft's attempt to justify his act in signing the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill did him great harm personally. He had precipitated a fierce struggle with Congress might, perhaps, have made him temporarily more popular. But where is the secret who can tell us what would have been the result of such a struggle, or what would have been the judgment of posterity concerning the veto which provoked it.

"I think the signing of that bill was amply justified on the ground that half a loaf is better than no bread. Time would fail me to rehearse the acts of President Taft's administration which have been wise and beneficent and have conduced to the welfare of the American people. Nor is it necessary that I should do so. In the discussion of what he is, because of what he has done, and because of what he stands for, in all essential elements of character he is the direct opposite of President Taft.

"He is not honest. He does not mean what he says; he resorts to tricks of rhetoric and to vagueness and generality of expression. In his public utterances he indulges in clap-trap, sophistry and misrepresentation. He makes direct appeal both to prejudice and to passion. He seeks to arouse class feeling and to array one portion of the people against another. He inveighs against the rich and flatters the poor. In his public utterances he addresses himself to the ignorance, the selfishness and the

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BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Confirmation of Fire Department Chief Laid Over - Fireworks Ordinance Introduced - No Law to License Cats.

The Glen Ridge Borough Council held a regular meeting Monday night at which a number of important matters were discussed. The meeting lasted five hours, including a long executive session.

The confirmation of the council of the election of Thomas N. Keigher as fire chief was laid over and may be made the subject for consideration at a special meeting of the council.

An ordinance regulating the sale and use of fireworks was introduced by Councilman Root, and had its first reading. The ordinance, as read, limited the private use of fireworks to special hours on one day, July Fourth, and was recommended by the Fire Prevention Bureau of the borough. The ordinance was amended to give council power to issue permits for holding any kind of celebration, public or private. As originally read the ordinance excluded all private exhibitions of fireworks.

No sale of fireworks at retail is allowed under the ordinance. Storage and sale of fireworks at wholesale is prohibited except by obtaining a permit from council. An ordinance was given first reading for establishing a water department in Glen Ridge, also rules for its management. The ordinance and rules contain fifty-nine sections.

H. S. Chapman, representing several borough citizens, appeared before council with a communication and plans for the work to be done on Ridgewood avenue by the Lackawanna Railroad and the county, proposing that the face of the stone bridges to be erected be of rough brown stone instead of cement. It is argued by the citizens that a surface of rough brown stone would be more in keeping with the surroundings.

The matter was referred to the special railroad committee of council, of which Councilman Skillin is chairman, with power to negotiate with the railroad company. The committee is to report back to council.

A communication to council from Mrs. C. C. Hurlbut of the nature study department of the Woman's Club of the borough was read by Clerk Brown. The letter asked for a more definite reply to an earlier communication regarding the licensing of cats, to which Councilman Hynes had replied that there was no law under which council could act in the matter. The matter was again referred to Mr. Hynes.

A request was received from the Borough Board of Health that \$250 be appropriated to add to \$100 already in the hands of the Health Board and available for work along the line of mosquito extermination. The appropriation was allowed.

Notification was received from Frank E. Ward, clerk of the Board of Freeholders, that the borough authorities must not run any pipes through culverts on the county roads. Ordinances were introduced and given first reading providing for the construction of a four-foot concrete sidewalk in Outlook place and a five-foot walk in Ridgewood avenue.

Healy-King.

A pretty home wedding Saturday night of last week was that of Miss Beryl Lucrera King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. High D. King of 48 Warren street, to Edwin Samuel Healy, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Healy, and a graduate of the High School as well as of Cornell.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Wilcox, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony, which took place at 8 o'clock in the presence of relatives and friends.

Roland R. King, brother of the bride, was best man, and Miss Leah King, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor.

The flower girl was Miss Ruth King, also a sister of the bride.

A reception and wedding supper followed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Healy left for Anniston, Ala., where the bridegroom is a civil engineer.

Clash of Meetings.

There was a clash of meeting dates on Monday night that caused no little confusion to the many persons interested in the several meetings called for Monday night. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health, an adjourned meeting of the Town Council and a meeting of the Centennial Celebration Committee were all called for in the Town Council room on Monday night.

The Board of Health was the first to get together and get possession of the council room, the council held its session in the town clerk's office, and the Centennial Committee met in the office of Howard B. Davis, 35 Broad street.

Big Crowd on Fire.

An alarm of fire from box 65 (H. B. Wiggins factory) brought the firemen and a great throng of people to Watsessing Centre Saturday afternoon. There was no sign of fire visible and Chief Higgins was unable to learn why the alarm had been rung.

COAL—If you have trouble in getting coal, telephone the BLOOMFIELD COAL AND SUPPLY CO. They still have some on hand.—Adv.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Delegation of Women at the Board Meeting - Demand for Hearing Before State Board of Health - Assistant Inspector Appointed.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held in the Town Council room Monday night. There were present James J. Thompson, chairman, Seymour F. Gilbert, Joseph Charles and William A. Ritscher, Jr. Dr. J. S. Wolf was absent on account of a professional engagement. Health Officer Dr. J. C. Saile could not attend the meeting on account of illness, and William A. Ritscher, Jr., was appointed secretary pro tem. A delegation of members of Alpha Circle, King's Daughters of the First Presbyterian Church, was present at the meeting, and Miss Nadine A. Broune, president of the circle, submitted a report on conditions in Railroad place. The report was as follows:

May 13, 1912.

To the Board of Health of the Town of Bloomfield:

Gentlemen: The Alpha Circle of King's Daughters of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield desires to direct the attention of your board to the condition of the property located on the street or alley known as Railroad place in this town.

The Alpha Circle has a membership of 56 and has always taken a particular interest in all matters affecting the health and social welfare of the women and children of our community. For several years the condition of the property on Railroad place has been the subject of unfavorable comment, and as steps were taken to improve the existing conditions, the members of the circle have in the past six months made a careful investigation of the facts with the view of urging upon your board the necessity of immediate action. We wish to assure you that the facts which we shall state are not the result of a casual inspection of the property, but of a systematic, thorough and impartial investigation made with the sole idea of improving conditions which are a menace to the health of the persons immediately concerned and a disgrace to the community at large.

The property is located in the heart of the town and close to the Bloomfield station of the Lackawanna Railroad. It lies on the east side of the railroad and north of Washington street, and access to it is gained by the alley known as Railroad place, which runs north from Washington street, parallel with the railroad tracks. This alley widens into a sort of courtyard, which is unpaved, has no sidewalks, and in wet weather is a mudhole, and around the courtyard are six two-story frame houses and one three-story double house. With the exception of one house none of them has a cellar. The seven houses are occupied by forty-three persons, twenty-three adults and twenty children.

The sole water supply for six of the houses is a well with a pump which is situated in the middle of the courtyard in the lowest part of the property. The pump is said by those who use it, to be frequently out of order, and from the nature of the location of the well, the water must be entirely unfit for drinking purposes. We have had a chemical analysis made of the water from this well by Mr. D. H. Baldwin, the Montclair chemist, and submit the analysis with Mr. Baldwin's comments herewith. This analysis shows contamination and probable pollution of the water supply, and Mr. Baldwin's conclusion is that the water is not suitable for general domestic use. A few of the persons living in the houses have been recently unwilling to use the water for either drinking or washing purposes, and carry all their water from Washington street.

The toilet accommodations for forty-one persons are four outside closets, which are close together in the rear of the double house, and on the highest part of the property. They are connected with the sewer, but are frequently out of order and are extremely unsanitary.

The entire property has been strewn with a miscellaneous collection of ashes, rubbish and garbage, and the condition of the ground in the vicinity of the toilets has been unspeakable. Evidently, the occupants of the premises do not trouble themselves to take advantage of the calls of the town scavenger and take to prevent them from dumping garbage in the immediate vicinity of the houses.

The records of the physical examinations of eleven of the children (those who attend the Centre School) show that not one is up to the normal physical standard. All have decayed teeth, all but one have enlarged tonsils and swollen glands, four children are mouth breathers, three are so dirty that record is made of it, two are far below grades for their respective ages, and one has had sore eyes, apparently due to dirt and under nourishment. In general the result of the examination shows the effect of living under poor hygienic conditions.

From what has been said, we think that it is evident that the existing conditions are intolerable, and that action by your board is absolutely necessary to remedy them. We believe that the well and toilets on the premises should be condemned, that water and sewer connections should be made with each house, and that unless this is done the houses should be condemned as unfit for human occupancy. We also believe that some steps should be taken to prevent the accumulation of ashes and garbage upon the premises.

As this report has involved work extending over a period of several months as the population of Railroad place is very flimsy, and as local conditions vary decidedly with the season of the year, the facts as embodied in this report must be considered with due regard to these variations.

The welfare of twenty children is of vital importance to all good citizens of

the town, and is in itself sufficient reason for action in the matter. We have the utmost confidence that now that the matter has been brought specifically to your attention, you will treat it with the consideration which it merits, and we respectfully urge you to give it your immediate attention.

Respectfully submitted,

NADINE A. BROUNE,

President Alpha Circle.

Dr. J. C. Saile, who has been unwell for some time, was granted a month's leave of absence by the board, and William H. Ellor was appointed assistant inspector to look after Health Board work during Dr. Saile's absence.

Charles Frater of 57 Orange street appeared before the board and complained of the unsanitary conditions existing on the premises between Orange and Charles streets, from Cross street northward for several hundred feet.

The locality referred to by Mr. Frater is a thickly populated one and the rear yards of all properties are flooded to a depth of several inches on the occasions of rain storms and there appears to be no escape for the water, and it gets stagnant in the yards. The condition is one of long standing and the Orange street storm sewer was constructed to remedy it, but the property owners say that matters have been worse since the building of the sewer.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the matter of the unsanitary conditions in the Silver Lake district, and on his motion the members of the board with Assistant Inspector Ellor will make an inspection of the Silver Lake district and the inspector will be given instruction as to the work to be done there. At the same time the members of the board will make an inspection of the Watessing district complained of by Mr. Frater, and also the Railroad place premises.

A letter from the legal counsel of Schwarz Bros., demanding the refunding of a fine paid by that firm, was received by the board from the Town Council and ordered filed.

The matter of the location of the Montclair, East Orange Imhoff sewage disposal plant in this town was brought up by Mr. Gilbert, and the board's attorney, Mr. Halfpenny, was instructed to write to the State Board of Health demanding a hearing on the part of the local Board of Health before any action was taken on the locating of a sewage plant here.

There will be a general inspection of premises throughout the town, made under the direction of the Board of Health, and an effort made to have a thorough cleaning up before the centennial celebration begins.

J. Fletcher Smith appeared for his wife, the owner of property in State street, and asked for an extension of time for complying with the board's orders for making sewer connections. His request was considered by the board as not warranted, and on Mr. Gilbert's motion was refused.

Three ordinances were adopted by the board, one relating to the removal of dead animals, another to expectorating on the streets and in public places, and another to the keeping of swine within the town limits.

Owing to the large number of plumbers' bonds to be acted upon the board will hold an adjourned meeting next week.

Studying Road Making.

County Engineer James E. Owen has recently spent several days in Massachusetts inspecting quarries where stone is produced for road paving, and also the several kinds of pavement used in the city of Boston and vicinity, where are to be found some of the finest driveways and roads of any section in the New England States. Assistant County Engineer Reimer and a number of the members of the Board of Freeholders also participated in the inspection of the Boston pavements.

The visitors had an opportunity of examining the pavement known as bitulithic, which is in use in some of the main streets of Boston. This is the pavement that it is proposed to use on some of the streets in this town. The members of the party were favorably impressed with the bitulithic pavement, as they saw it in use and were satisfied that it was fully up to the standard claimed for it by its advocates.

The visitors, in order to gain more information about bitulithic work, visited the plant of Warren Brothers, where they were shown the various tests to which all the ingredients are subjected and the processes under which the pavement was prepared ready for use.

An Effective Refusal.

Charged with shooting at a boarder in his home, John Oaks of 106 Passaic avenue, Nutley, was arraigned before Recorder Post of that town Saturday afternoon. He was fined \$250. William Dunnigan, the boarder, was later arrested, Oaks having testified that Dunnigan had attacked him with a carving knife. Oaks said he fired two shots to frighten Dunnigan.

The trouble arose, it was declared, over the boarder's efforts to borrow a dollar from Oaks and the latter's refusal to oblige him. Dunnigan was also fined \$250.

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CENTENNIAL PLANS.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE HELD MONDAY NIGHT.

Town Council's Action in Reducing Appropriations Met with Regrets—The Financial Problem a Serious One—Special Meeting Called for Tuesday Night.

The general committee having in charge the arrangements for the centennial celebration to be held next month held a meeting Monday night, when reports of the several sub-committees were received and discussed.

The celebration has been planned and the events that are to make up a week's programme have been fixed upon, but unless there is better financial support forthcoming than is at present indicated, there will have to be a curtailment in the elaborateness and magnitude of some of the features of the affair, and they cannot be carried out along the magnificent lines that were hoped for when the plan of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the town's incorporation was first taken up.

Following a report of the chairman of the finance committee, Matthew McCroddan, Monday night, in which a wide difference in expenses and reliable receipts was apparent, came the further depressing news that the Town Council had decided to vote an appropriation to the centennial fund of only \$1,500, instead of the \$2,000 asked for by the finance committee. The distinctive features of the celebration that will suffer from lack of funds will be the school children's parade, the military parade, the carnival and the fireworks.

Other features of the celebration not of a spectacular kind will be carried out as originally planned.

There is a meeting to be held in Central Hall next Tuesday night, at which the financial situation as regards the celebration will be discussed. Every member of the general committee and the sub-committees and the canvassers for funds are urged to be present.

The celebration will open Sunday, June 9, with appropriate services in all the churches of the town, and according to a programme agreed upon Monday night, the week's programme will be as follows:

Monday afternoon, June 10, school children's parade and exercises. This parade will not start earlier than three o'clock, and it is estimated that 3,000 children will take part in it, and there will be sixteen floats. An auxiliary of nearly 1,000 women have assisted the committee and the school teachers in the preparations for this feature of the celebration.

On Monday evening there will be a reception to visitors and an historical meeting in the Old First Presbyterian Church.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 11, the military parade will be held and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument unveiled, and on Tuesday night the banquet will be held.

On Wednesday afternoon the folk dances will be held on the Green and the carnival parade will be held at night.

On Thursday night there will be a display of fireworks in the Essex county park grounds.

There will be an historic exhibit and an industrial exhibit in addition to the events cited above. The historic exhibit may be held in the Centre school and the industrial exhibit will be held in the Berkeley school.

The above outline of the programme is subject to change as subsequent circumstances may necessitate.

The proposed line of march for the school parade is as follows: Formation at Broad and Benson streets, to Belleville avenue, to Elm street, to Beach, to Spruce, to Monroe place, to Park place, to Liberty, to Oakland avenue, to Fremont, to Franklin, to Broad, to the green for assembly.

The order of the parade will be as follows: Town Council, Board of Education, commissioner of education and assistants, High School, Brookside, Berkeley, Sacred Heart, St. Valentine, Central, Brookdale, Silver Lake schools, German Seminary students, Watsessing and Fairview schools.

In the military parade there will be First Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Essex Troop, Battery A, Field Artillery, members of the different fire companies with invited guests for each company, Boy Scouts, Sons of Veterans, William S. Pierson and J. M. Wheeler posts, G. A. R.; John J. H. Love Camp, Sons of Veterans of Montclair; American Veterans of Foreign Wars and letter-carriers.

The parade committee has extended an invitation to all citizens to join in the carnival parade.

Mr. Dannbacher's Funeral.

Funeral services for Lieutenant Francis Dannbacher of Glen Ridge, who did duty in the German army as well as in the War of the Rebellion, were held Saturday night in his home at Midland and Maolis avenues. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sterling Potter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated and members of William S. Pierson Post, No. 58, G. A. R., and other veterans attended.

There were a number of beautiful floral tributes. The interment took place in Bloomfield Cemetery Sunday.